



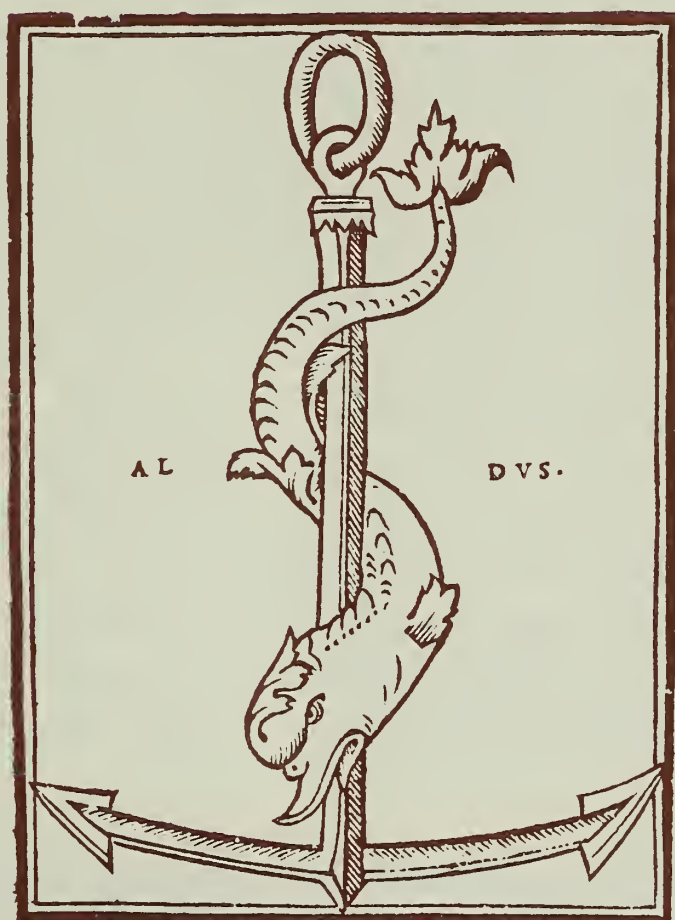




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The cover reproduces the title page of Castiglione's *Courtier*, first edition, published in by the Aldine Press in 1528.

## THE ALDINE COLLECTION

Leona Rostenberg and Madeleine Stern



Aldus Manutius (1449-1514/1515), after whom the Aldine Press is named, remains one of the greatest publishers of all time. He recognized and fulfilled the responsibilities of his office: the search for important manuscripts, consummate editing, typographical excellence, and the circulation of scholarly texts. His Venetian printing press, the Neakademia established in 1500, marks the apex of the High Renaissance in Italy. From that press emerged the greatest of ancient texts as well as literary, philosophical, and scientific writings of his contemporaries. After Aldus' death, the work of the press was continued by the family until 1597. The Aldine century is indeed the century of the High Renaissance, and Aldine publications of that century reflect the universal interests of the time.

Recently the BYU library has embarked on a program to collect the books of the Aldine Press, beginning with a substantial block acquisition. The Aldine books now in the library are of equal or greater significance to the twentieth-century scholarly world than to the contemporary world of learning in which they were created and disseminated. While some of the classics, histories, and literary texts published by the Aldine press can still be found today, others exist in only a few copies cited by the firm's foremost bibliographer, A. A. Renouard, as "presque introuvable." The Aldine texts that survive have withstood fire and flood, war and pillage, the hazards of travel, the indifference of owner, the neglect of time. Hence the assemblage of so many fine Aldines is no mean accomplishment. The library's Aldine holdings are a tribute to a policy of discrimination and foresight, for



the collection is a treasure house for the scholar who would recapture the past. Such books are a legacy to the mind of man.

Aldus Manutius was born at Bassiano in the province of Rome in 1449. He studied Latin under Gasparino da Verona and Greek under Guarino da Verona and became tutor to the nephews of the distinguished humanist Pico della Mirandola, Alberto and Lionello Pio, Princes of Carpi, whence he assumed his preferred name of "Pius." It was at Carpi that, having been assured financial aid by Alberto Pio, Aldus conceived his grandiose plan of establishing at Venice a press that would disseminate the new learning with emphasis upon Greek scholarship.

Aldus issued his first book at Venice near the Via San Agostino on the last day of February 1494: the *Erotemata* (Greek Grammar) of Constantine Lascaris. Four years later his first catalogue appeared, a single leaf entitled "Haec sunt graecorum uoluminum nomina, quae in Thermis Aldi Romani Venetiis impressa sunt." This extremely rare ephemeron includes Greek titles in the fields of grammar and logic, philosophy and scripture. In his circulation of texts relating to the ancient world, Aldus Manutius recognized society's need to study its past, especially its history and philosophy, its science and literature. To increase such knowledge, he issued his series of classics in pocket format inexpensively priced at the equivalent of about twenty-five cents, yet well printed in a freshly cut italic on strong white paper. With those early pocket books, the publisher fitted ancient scholarship into the curricula of the contemporary student and enlarged the horizons of the everyday reader who would carry about with him the poems of Horace or Petrarch, the satires of Juvenal, the epigrams of Martial.

For the publication of Greek texts, Aldus Manutius founded in 1500 his Neakademia where he met with scholars and editors on "cold foggy nights seated round the fire" to discuss the transcription of an ancient codex, the cutting of the new italic type, the piracies of rival booksellers, or plans for a forthcoming Aristotle or Homer. Prior to Aldus' death in 1514/1515 his firm issued twenty-seven Greek publications. Of these, twenty-four were edited by Aldus alone or in association with one or more of his Greek editors—Marcus Musurus, Scipione Fortiguerra (Cateromachus), or Demetrius Ducas.

DEL TRIOMPHO D'AMORE  
CAPITOL .I.

*n* E L tempo, che rinoua i miei sospiri  
Per la dolce memoria di quel giorno,  
Che fu principio a sì lunghi martiri;  
*s* caldava il sol già l'uno et l'altro corno  
Del Tauro; et la fanciulla di Titone  
Correa gelata al suo antico soggiorno.  
*A* mor, gli sdegni, e'l pianto, et la stagione  
Ricondotto m'haucano al chiuso loco;  
Où ogni fascio il cor lasso ripone:  
*I* ui fra l'herbe già del pianger fioco  
Vinto dal sonno uidi una gran luce,  
Et dentro assai dolor con breue gioco.  
*V* idi un vittorioso & sommo duce  
Pur com'un di color, che'n campidoglio  
Triumphal carro a gran gloria conduce.  
*I* o; che gioir di tal uista non soglio  
Per lo secol noioso, in ch'io mi trouo,  
Voto d'ogni ualor, pien d'ogni orgoglio;  
*L'*habito altero inusitato et nouo  
Mirai alçando gliocchi graui et stanchi:  
Ch'altro diletto, che'mparar, non prouo.  
*Q*uattro destrier uia più che neue bianchi;  
Sopr'un carro di foco un garzon crudo  
Con arco in mano, et con saette a fianchi;  
*C*ontra lequal non ual elmo, ne scudo:  
Sopra gli homeri hauea sol due grand'ali



Among the notable works reflecting Aldine preoccupation with the revival of Greek scholarship are the eclogues of Theocritus (1495); the writings of Bolzanius (1497); Iamblichus (1497); the *Dictionarium graecum* (1497); the comedies of Aristophanes (1498); the works of Herodotus (1502); Lucian (1503); Bessarion (1503) and Gemistus (1503); and the commentaries of Alexander Aphrodisaeus (1513). Aldus' gratification in the publication of Greek texts is admirably revealed in his preface to the 1496 edition of the *Thesaurus Cornucopiae* where he expressed his great joy at rescuing from the "buriers of books" the volumes of the ancients and his desire to give them "freely to the world".

A total of 142 books were issued from Aldus' press during the twenty-one years he operated it, beginning with the *Erotemata* of Lascaris (1494/1495) and ending with the writings of Suidas (1514). During this period Aldus published the *Thesaurus Cornucopiae* (1496); the works of Aristotle (1497) and Politian (1498); the great illustrated *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* (1499); the first of the portable classical texts—the 1501 Horace; the Christian Poets (1501-1502) and the Virgil (1501); the 1501 edition of Martial's *Epigrams* which includes a warning to pirates who might reprint the work; the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid (1502) containing the privilege granted to Aldus by Doge Leonardo Lauredano protecting not only that edition but also the type employed; the *Divine Comedy* by Dante (1502), the manuscript of which had been sent to Aldus by Cardinal Bembo; the first collected editions of the *Tragedies* of Sophocles (1502) and Euripides (1503); the *Adages* of Erasmus (1508); the first collected edition of the Younger Pliny's *Letters* (1508) with its typographical innovations and its imprint revealing the first official public record of Aldus' association with his father-in-law Andrea Torresano; the first edition of the *Complete Works* of Plato (1513); and the *De Bello Gallico* of Caesar (1513) in some copies of which the publisher entered his own autograph corrections. The 1502 *Divine Comedy* is a signal book in another respect: it bears for the first time the symbol of Aldus' press, the celebrated Aldine anchor.

The eminent Greek scholar Marcus Musurus wrote of Aldus: "He is an admirable man who places public interest above his own. Sparing no expense, shunning no work, he devotes his money and his





ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΘΥΡΣΙΣ Ἡ ὩΔὴ  
Εἰδύλλιον Πρῶτον.  
ΘΥΡΣΙΣ Ἡ ὩΔΗ.



Δύτι γὸ φιθύρισμα καὶ ἀπὶ  
τυς αἰπόλε τήνας,  
Ἄπ' τῆ παῖς παλαιῶσι μελίσ-  
σεται· αἰδὺ δὲ καὶ τὸ  
Συείσδεις· μετὰ πάντα γὸ δαί-  
τερον ἄθλον ἀπρίσῃ.  
Αἶκα τὴν Θέλη κερκὸν φά-

γον· αἶψα τὸ λαφῆ.

Αἶκα δ' αἶψα λάβῃ τήνος γέρας· ἐς τὴ καταξέσθ

Ἄχιμαρος, χιμάρω δ' κελὸν κῆρς ἐσεκάμελξῃς

Αἶ. Ἄδορ ὦ ποιμᾶν τὸ τέον μέλος ἢ γὸ καταχέ

Τῆν ἀπὸ παῖς πείρασ καταλείβε' ὑψόθεν ὑδωρ.

Αἶκα τὰ μῶσαι τὰν οἷ ἰδαδ' ὅρ' ἀγρονται.

Ἄρνα τὸ σακίται λαφῆ γέρας· αἰδέεαι ῥέσκη

Τήναις ἄρνα λαμῆν· τὸ δὲ τὰν οἶν ὕσερον ἀξείς.

Θ. Λῆς πρὶ τῶν νυμφᾶν λῆς αἰπόλε τῆδε καθίζας

Ὡς γὸ κάταρτις τοῦ το γέωλοφορ' αἶτε μυεῖκας,

Συείσδεν, παῖς δ' αἶτας ἐγὼν ἐν τῷ δερομασῶ;

Αἶ. Οὐ θέμις ὦ ποιμᾶν γὸ μεσαμβριν', ὅθ' ἐμις ἄμμι

Συείσδεν· γὸν πάντα δεδοίκαμθα· ἢ γὰρ ἀπαγῆρας

Τὰν ἰκαλεμακῶς ἀμπαύεται ἐν τίτῃ πικρὸς

Καί οἱ αἰεὶ φριμεῖα χολὰ ποτὶ ξινὶ κάθεται.

Ἀλλὰ τὸ γὰρ δὴ θυροὶ παδάφνιδος ἄλγ' αἰδέ

Καὶ πρὸς βωκολικᾶς ὡς γὸ πλεόν' ἰκεομάσῃς.

Α·Α 11

life to the welfare of scholars." From the prince of scholars, Erasmus of Rotterdam, came high praise for the Venetian publisher and his device, the anchor and dolphin: "Everywhere in the world it is spread abroad . . . to be recognized, held in high esteem, and exalted by all who devote themselves to the cult of liberal studies."

Aldus died in February 1514/1515. The work of his press was continued by his sons and his associate, Andrea Torresano. Eventually the firm was headed by his son Paul who, beginning in 1553, published approximately 153 works in all fields of scholarship. He acted as publisher to the Academia Veneta (1558-1559) and instituted a short-lived branch in Rome. Paul was succeeded by his son, Aldus Manutius the Younger, who continued the firm until his death in 1597, thus rounding out the Aldine century. Aldus, his sons, and grandson were the friends of scholars, the associates of cardinals, the intimates of princes as well as typesetters. Highlights among the later Aldine publications include Artemidorus *On Dreams* (1518); the first edition of Castiglione's *Libro del Cortegiano* (1528); the *Historie* of Machiavelli (1540); the *Works* of Archimedes (1558); and the first edition of Tasso's *Rime* (1581). These and numerous other great works bear witness to the unrivaled position of the Aldine family as the greatest publishing dynasty of all time whose press made the past serve the present and enrich the future.

Equally interesting, however, are those Aldine publications whose dedications and prefaces contain what might be called hidden treasure—information that traces the fortunes of a distinguished publishing concern and allows the student to reconstruct the House of Aldus, to reanimate his family and his times. How close one draws to Aldus Manutius, for example, when he reads in the preface to Cicero's *Rhetorical Works* (1514) the publisher's complaint of the many visitors who waste his time and his announcement that a placard has been placed over his door to deter all would-be interruptors.

From the prefaces of his publications, details of Aldus' partnership, his editors, his scrupulous workmanship may all be gleaned. Prior to the formal partnership of Aldus and his father-in-law, Andrea Torresano, the two publishers enjoyed an early, informal association revealed by the anonymous preface to Origen's *Homilies* (1503). In his own preface to Statius' *Sylva* (1502), Aldus glorified the work of his



editor Marcus Musurus—"most learned Musurus" who has "participated with me in so much work when you came to our academy from Prince Alberto of Carpi whom you were teaching Greek." In the same year, in his preface to the Valerius Maximus, the publisher exalted the scholarship of another Aldine editor, Raphael Regio.

After Aldus' death the founder's scholarly purposes were continued by his heirs. A "Notice to Printers" in Sannazaro's *Sonetti* (1534) concerns the rejection of certain verses which were regarded as unworthy of the poet's memory. In a dedicatory letter to his edition of the *Lettere Volgari di Diversi Nobilissimi Hvomini* (1549/1550), young Paul Manutius expressed his desire to publish the letters of intelligent men written in "our own Italian language," a tongue that is "beautiful, noble and ours."

The fortunes of Paul Manutius' short-lived Venetian Academy may be followed in the prefaces of the academy's publications. The anonymous preface to Natta's *Oration on the Word of God* (1558) was actually written by Paul Manutius himself and indicates that this was the academy's first publication. The preface of Syrianus' *Commentaries on Aristotle* (1558) mentions the academy's extensive publishing program and its plans for issuing many fine, as yet unedited works.

Through the Aldine publications the modern reader may follow Paul to Rome where, before the founding of the Vatican Press by Sixtus V, he established a press in the capitol and issued, for example, the treatise in which the Spanish diplomat Vargas y Mexia announced his support of the papacy (1563).

One reads with joy young Aldus Manutius' announcement in Cleonardus' *Institvtiones Lingvae Graecae* (1570) that this work is a "genuine" Aldine. The announcement, printed on the title verso under his grandfather's portrait, bears witness to young Aldus' pride in the family name (see illustration), while the title page itself presents the first association of the younger Aldus with the distinguished sign of the anchor.

Aldine prefaces and dedications offer eloquent testimony not only to the activities of the press but to the life of the family. It was in the preface of the *Ammonius Hermiae* (1503) that Aldus took for the first time the surname "Pius" from the name of his friend and protec-

# Effigies Aldi Senioris.



## Lectori.

· QVI . LIBRI  
CVM . ALDI . IUNIORIS . NOMINE  
SENIORISQ . EFFIGIE  
IN . POSTERVM . EDENTVR  
EOS . TANTVM . SCITO  
MANVTIANAE . EDITIONIS  
E S S E

A "genuine" Aldine—the pride of the House of Manutius.



tor Alberto Pio, Prince of Carpi. Two generations later the younger Aldus discussed with pride his family's origins in his *De Quaesitis* (1576) also offering an interesting explanation of the name "Bassianus" taken by Aldus Manutius in certain books. In 1581 the family name "Manutius" was for the first time italianized to "Mannuccio" in the Censorinus, and the family is again recalled in the dedication of the younger Aldus' *Life of Cosimo de Medici* (1586) a work, incidentally, for which Francesco de Medici offered the author the chair of belles-lettres at Pisa.

There are intriguing dedications that hint of scandal. One thinks of the 1505 Bembo *Asolani* with the dedicatory epistle addressed by Bembo to Lucretia Borgia—later suppressed by Aldus and Bembo after differences had arisen between Julius II and Lucretia's husband Alfonso d'Este. And then there is Paul Manutius' dedication of the *Lettere Volgari* to Federico Badoero, founder of the Accademia della Fama, later suppressed because of a scandal associated with his name. Finally, through the omission of a name, the reader is led to an interesting speculation: the posthumous 1590 edition of Paul Manutius' selections from Erasmus' *Adages* bears upon the title page only the name of Paul Manutius and not that of the great Dutch humanist. Perhaps by 1590 the name of Manutius was more appealing to literary Venice than that of Erasmus.

Certainly during much of the sixteenth century the name was one to conjure with. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then the House of Aldus was flattered indeed both by family associates and by foreign publishers.

The Giunta Press, which had been founded almost at the same time as the Aldine by the brothers Luke Anthony and Philipp, had two centers of operation in Venice and Florence. Like the elder Aldus and his heirs, the Giuntas published numerous scholarly works. In selection of texts, format, and italic type, the Giunta publications are sometimes difficult to distinguish from the Aldine. The relationship between the two families was cemented in 1572 by the marriage of Aldus Manutius the Younger to Francesca Lucrezia Giunta.

Less of an associate than an imitator, Nicholas Le Riche (Divites) was active in Paris between 1547 and 1548. He used a device of crossed anchors and issued his publications "ad insigne geminae an-

chorae uia sacerdotum, & iuxta collegium Cameracense ad insigne Aldi uaenales." (Sold at the sign of the double anchors on the street of the priests and near the college of Cambrai at the sign of Aldus).

During the latter part of the sixteenth century, the Parisian publisher Robert Colombel sought to revive the glory of the Aldine Press at Paris. He issued approximately ten books and, to attract customers, used the imprint "In Aldina Bibliotheca" and the Aldine anchor.

The Aldine anchor signified firmness and deliberation while the dolphin signified speed of production. Through the work of the Aldine Press that device has become a living symbol. Four and a half centuries after its initial appearance, when speed far eclipses thoughtful deliberation and when the past is too rarely made to serve the present, we can still rejoice in the anchor and dolphin and the press it symbolizes.





SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE LIBRARY'S ALDINE  
COLLECTION

ALDUS MANUTIUS

1. THEOCRITUS. *Eclogae triginta.* 1495.
2. *THESAURUS CORNUCOPIAE. & Horti Adonidis.* 1496.
3. URBANUS BOLZANIUS. *Institutiones graecae Grammatices.* 1497.
4. [IOANNES CRASTONUS]. *Dictionarium graecum.* 1497.
5. IAMBLICHUS. *De mysteriis Aegyptiorum.* 1497.
6. ARISTOPHANES. *Comoediae Novem.* 1498.
7. ANGLEUS POLITIANUS. *Opera.* 1498.
8. HORATIUS FLACCUS. *Horatius.* 1501.
9. JUVENALIS. *Iuvenalis. Persius.* 1501.
10. MARTIALIS. [*Epigrammata*]. 1501.
11. FRANCESCO PETRARCA. *Le cose volgari.* 1501.
12. *POETA CHRISTIANI veteres.* 1501-1502.
13. DANTE ALIGHIERI. *Le Terze Rime.* 1502.
14. [HERODOTUS]. *Herodoti libri novem.* 1502.
15. SOPHOCLES. *Tragaediae septem cum commentariis.* 1502.
16. PUBLIUS PAPINIUS STATIUS. *Sylvarum Libri Quinque Thebaidos Libri Dvodecim Achilleidos Dvo.* 1502.
17. VALERIUS MAXIMUS. *Dictorum Et Factorum Memorabilium Libri Novem.* 1502.
18. IOANNES BESSARION. *In calumniatore[m] Platonis libri quatuor.* 1503.
19. EURIPIDES. *Tragoediae septendecem.* 1503.
20. GEORGIOS GEMISTOS [PLETHON]. *Ex Diodori, e Plutarchi historiis de iis, quae post pugnam ad Mantineam gesta sunt, per capita tractatio.* 1503.
21. LUCIANUS. *Opera.* 1503.
22. ORIGEN. *Homiliae.* 1503.
23. AESOP. *Vita, & Fabellae.* 1505.
24. ALEXANDER APHRODISAEUS. *In Topica Aristotelis, Commentarii.* 1513.

unā. i eadē manu unā, in uentre clarā unā. in spina duas. sub cauda duas. in anterioribus geniculis singulas. Sunt omnes. xv. Reliquæ uero septem subter crura similes quidem sunt posterioribus, quæ non ostenduntur, quod Centaurus duplex sit. iaculum autem eius, ex quo dicunt oēs cygnos ab Apolline interfectos, qui Iouis fulmina fuerant, absconditū fertur ad aquilonem, & peracta, ac potius sedata lite, assumptum, & ad pedes Sagittarii inter astra collocatum. Habet autem stellas quatuor. i summo unam. in medio obscuram unam. in pennis duas. unam uero splendidiorem aliis.

#### AQVILA

u Nguibus innocuis phrygium rapuit Ganymedem.  
Et cœlo appositus custos quo Iuppiter arsit,  
In puero. luit excidio quem Troia furorem.



a Quilā sane inter astra collocatam dicunt ppter Ganymedē iouis ministrum, quem rapuit in cœlum. est enim ea signum iouis, q̄ cum dii omnes uolucres inter se diuiderent, eam in portione sortitus sit Iouis. quod altius cunctis uolantibus euolet, & pene inter omnes principatum teneat, & q̄ sola auium solis radis nō terreat. Nāq; ita est spectans ad oriētē pēnis tēsis. Aglaſthenes dicit Ionē i aqlā trāſfiguratū, naxiā regionē ubi nutritus fuerat petiſſe, & regnū ac cepiſſe, Egreſſo uero d Naxo cū aduerſus titanasp̄ficiſceret, & beneficiā faceret



ALDUS MANUTIUS & ASULANUS

25. PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECUNDUS. *Epistolaru[m] libri Decem.* 1508.
26. PLATO. *Opera.* 1513.
27. LODOVICUS CAELIUS RHODIGINUS. *Antiquarum Lectionum Commentarios.* 1516.
28. DALDIANUS ARTEMIDORUS. *De somniorum interpretatione Libri Quinq[ue].* 1518.
29. BALDASSARE CASTIGLIONE. *Il Libro del Cortegiano.* 1528.

VENETIAN ACADEMY

30. SYRIANUS. *In II. XII. Et XIII. Aristotelis Libros Metaphysices Commentarius.* 1558.

PAUL MANUTIUS

31. FRANCISCUS VARGAS. *De Episcoporum iurisdictione, Et Pontificis Max. auctoritate, Responsum.* 1563.

ALDUS MANUTIUS THE YOUNGER

32. NICOLAUS CLENARDUS. *Institutiones Linguae Graecae.* 1570.
33. ALDUS MANUTIUS THE YOUNGER. *De Quaesitis per. Epistolam libri III.* 1576.
34. ALDUS MANUTIUS THE YOUNGER. *Vita Di Cosimo De' Medici, Primo Gran Duca di Toscana.* Bologna. 1586.

## ALDINE CHRONOLOGY

- 1494/1495: First publication by Aldus Manutius
- 1494/1495-1508: Firm conducted by Aldus Manutius the Elder
- 1508: Aldus Manutius entered into partnership with Andrea Torresano of Asola whose daughter Maria he married in about 1500
- 1514/1515: Death of Aldus Manutius
- 1508-1529: Firm styled "In the House of Aldus & Andrea Torresano [Asulanus]"
- 1533-1536: Firm name changed to "Heirs of Aldo Manuzio & Andrea Torresano [Asulanus]"
- 1539-1555: Imprint is changed to "Sons of Aldo Manuzio"
- 1553-1572: Paul Manutius is head of Venetian firm
- 1556-1557: Antonio Manuzio, brother of Paul, heads a short-lived press at Bologna
- 1558-1559: Paul Manutius is publisher for the Academia Veneta
- 1562-1570: Paul Manutius heads a branch office in Rome
- 1586: Aldus Manutius the Younger prints at Bologna
- 1567-1595: Aldus Manutius the Younger continues the business until his death



Friends of the Brigham Young University Library Newsletter  
Volume 14 Number 2 Winter 1977  
Published by the Friends  
Harold B. Lee Library, Provo, Utah 84602









